The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,690. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... ,, 72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BIDDULPH—On the 6th December, on board the ship *Trafalgar*, at Sea, on the passage to Rangoon, the wife of Francis Edward Biddulph, Esq., Captain 19th Regiment, of a son.

GRANT—At Midnapore, on the 4th Jan., the wife of Trevor Grant, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

MITCHELL—At Calcutta, on the 7th Jan., the wife of Capt. J.M. Mitchell, Steamer "Armenian," of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

O'BYRNE—BROWN—At St. John's Church, on the 7th January, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, B. A., O'Byrne, Esq., H. M. I. Medical Service, Assistant Surgeon Sind Depot, Hyderabad, to Ellen Mary Brown, eldest daughter of John Wm. Brown, Esq., of H. M. High Court.

DEATH.

SMYTH—At Calcutta, on the 1st January, Catherine Stewart, the child of Colonel G. Carmichael Smyth, aged 2 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT—At Pursewalkum, High Road, on the 10th January, the wife of Mr. Joseph Bartlett, of a daughter.

SMITH—At Nellore, on the 7th January, the wife of Mr. J. Smith, District Moonsiff, of a son.

DEATHS.

SMITH—At Nellore, on the 7th January, the infant son of Mr. J. Smith, District Moonsiff.

SMITH—At Nellore, on the 8th January, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Smith, District Moonsiff, aged 38 years, 4 months and 12 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1084 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1,250 Tons, W. BROUGHTON PEICE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

MACKINTOSH, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SARAH M., 1,010 Tons register, Captain RAINBOW, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

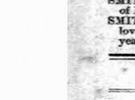
To sail early in February.

THE Superb Black Bull Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

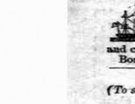


THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

CALLING AT FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

To sail on the 20th January 1864.



THE fine new Ship RAVENS CRAIG, 581 Tons Register, has superior Saloon accomodation. For Passage apply to Captain R. B. ROBERTS on board or to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents for Captain.

Nesbit Lane, 14th January 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) first Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, and 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 29TH OF EVERY MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Viagorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, from Bombay to Cochin on the 29th, and from Cochin to Bombay on the 28th of every month, until further notice.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 16th January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice, On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. Despatch Day.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAITEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kawakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Preston*, Captain P. WAKEM, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 16th December 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Confidence*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the Arthur Bunder at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after having left the Ship's Deck.

R. MCNEILY, Commander Ship *Confidence*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. BRUCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it the time leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Havering*, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain PARKER will not be responsible for the condition, or contents, of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.

STEWART & Co., Agents for the *Havering*.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holzberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. LITGUIRE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—One 10 inch Dumpy Level with a compass Tripod stand and legs, complete, also a Staff.

Address E. G. R. and Co., *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—Our Office is removed to No. 7, Hummum Street, THIS DAY.

C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. FR. CHEVALIER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 8th January 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing here and at Kurrachee between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Passmore Abdoolally & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by Mr. R. A. PASSMORE. RICHARD A. PASSMORE,
ABDOOLALLY HUSSANALLY.

Kurrachee, 8th January 1864.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the business of the late firm of PASSMORE ABDOOLALLY & Co., will be carried on under the style and firm of R. A. PASSMORE & Co. in Kurrachee, and PASSMORE & Co., in Bombay. RICHARD A. PASSMORE.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M. J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The Annual Meeting of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be held in St. Andrews Church, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 5 P. M.

The attendance of all who feel an interest in this Institution is respectfully requested.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—On and after the 27th instant, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent and a bonus of Rs. 12-8 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st ultimo, will be paid to Shareholders on the Bombay Register.

The Transfer Books of this Office will be closed from 23rd to 27th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made an Eleventh Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st January 1864, Fifty per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date, after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and requests that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—STEAM COAL.—The Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will receive Tenders up to 31st instant, for the supply of, from 1,000 to 2,000 Tons of Screened Steam Coal.

Tenders to be accompanied by Copies of Certificates and a Statement as to whether the Tenderer proposes to give delivery afloat or on shore, and where.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. G. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Office's, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR CLOTHING.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for about 300 Suits of Clothing for Sepoys, samples of which may be seen on application at the Office of the Company's General Manager, Boree Bunder.

Tenders sealed up, and marked outside "Tender for Clothing," will be received by the undersigned up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Byculla, Secretary's Office, 14th January 1864.

NOTICE. — BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Such Shareholders as have forfeited their Shares in the terms of this Company's notices in the public papers may redeem the same by payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 28th December to 9th January 1864, and 15 per cent. from the latter date to date of payment; provided the same be Called in said before or on the 20th instant; after which date, the Shares on which such Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will be absolutely forfeited, and will be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.

By order of Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects:—

A Gold Currency for India.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.

The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.

The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

[illegible]

(લીમીટેડ.)

[illegible]

TENDERS FOR COAL.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of good WELSH HARTLEY COAL for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 18th proximo, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.

ARDASEER GANGADAS & Co.
Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution by Contract of the undermentioned Foras Roads across the Flats, viz:—

1. Road from Mahaluxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,598 feet.
2. Road from Shunkhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.

The Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a Schedule of Quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Come thro' the heather, around him gather,
Ye're a' the welcomer early,
Around him cling, wi a' your kin'
For "wha'll be King but Charlie."

SECOND GREAT SCOTTISH NIGHT! at the Grant Road Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th January, 1864.

Mr. J. B. Black has the honour to intimate that in his next Evening at Home, he will give an epitome of his very celebrated Scottish Jacobite Entertainment, entitled the Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie; or the rising of 1745.

This Entertainment in its entirety was pronounced universally as the best ever given in the Australian Colonies, the music being only interesting to the adult and educated mind but appealing forcibly to the youthful and plain-thinking. It is a story of one of the most exciting Episodes in English and Scottish History, and illustrated by the stirring Jacobite Songs which worked such wonders for the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Wha'll be King but Charlie?	Hey Johnnie Cope—
Welcome Royal Charlie.	Wae's me for Prince Charlie.
The women are a' gone wud.	There are twa bonnie Maidens.
Cam' ye by athol?	Flora MacDonald's lament.
Charlie is my Darling!	Will ye no come back again.

PART II.

A MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION OF ENGLISH, IRISH, AND OTHER SONGS.

Pianoforte Mr. I. C. Phillips.

DOORS OPEN AT 8, COMMENCE AT 9.

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. Herbert & Co., and on the nights of performance at the Door.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Box ... ... Rs. 5
Stalls ... ... ,, 3
Pit and Gallery ... ... ,, 2

Words of the Scotch Songs will be furnished gratis. Early Application is necessary for Box Tickets, as only a few are left.

NOTICES.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur on or about the 20th day of February 1864 the Building formerly used as a Jail and latterly as a Police Chowkee and Treasury.

2. The Walls of the Building are composed of squared stone and the wood work is of teak throughout.

3. The Building comprises 3 large rooms (averaging length 60 feet breadth 18 feet,) four smaller rooms and a Veranda.

4. There is also a detached building 50 feet by 11 feet used as a Police Chowkee.

5. The walls include about 20,500 Cubic feet of Stone besides the foundation.

The roof incindes 31 squared Beams, 48 large rafters and 503 smaller rafters (the majority of which are 16 feet in length), and 7 "big" Beams.

7. There are also 10 doors and 18 windows.

8. The materials comprising the above statement will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. The right of occupancy of the site (an admirable one for a dwelling house) will also be disposed of.

9. Further details may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent. HENRY COOK, M.D.,
Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

Mahableshwur, 12th January 1864.

WANTED.—Tenders for the conveyance and victualling of 11 Officers 1st class Passengers, 6 Officers 2nd class Passengers, and 89 Seamen from this port to the port of London or Liverpool.

A proper table to be kept for the 1st and 2nd class Officers.

Scale of Victualling for men as follows:—

SCALE OF VICTUALLING ON BOARD H.I.M. SHIPS.

When to be issued.	Articles.	Quantities.
Daily	Biscuit or Soft bread	1½ lb.
	Spirits	½ gill.
	Sugar	2 oz.
	Chocolate	1 oz., or Tea ½ oz.
	Cocoa, or	
	Coffee	1 oz.
	Tea	½ oz.
Weekly	Oatmeal	½ pint.
	Mustard	½ oz.
	Pepper	½ oz.
	Vinegar	½ pint.
Daily when procurable	Fresh meat	1 lb.
	Vegetables	½ lb.
	Saltpork	1 lb.
	Peas (split)	½ pint.
Daily when fresh provisions cannot be procured	Or,	
	Salt beef	1 lb.
	Flour	9 oz.
	Suet	3 oz.
	Currants or Raisins	1½ oz.
Once a week when at sea in lieu of salt meat	Preserved Meat	3 lb.
	Rice	2 oz.
	Mixed Vegetables	2 oz.

The Ship to provide Mess tables, Mess traps, &c. The men will bring their own bedding and Hammocks.

An Officer Surgeon will be sent in charge of these men. It is desirable that the ship should not be taken up for acceptance should sail on the 28th instant, at the latest.

Tenders will be received on board the Keangsoo, directed to Captain Osborn, R. N. on Monday morning.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKLA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

NANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c. 21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful selection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash*.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best Quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

QUININE.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce bottles, for sale at Five Rupees Eight Annas and Three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed when a large quantity is taken.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do.	,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do.	,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Bars
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess. Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
	Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEEGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having sufferet severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.			Rs. 85 per doz.
Do.	do.	do. Brand, a Crown.	28 ,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra se quality Brand R. Tod and James			35 ,,
Do.		fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28 ,,
SHERRY, very superior, Vintage 1854			25 ,,
Do.		superior OLD AMONTILADO,	
Black Seal			28 ,,
BRANDY, fine Old Pale			32 ,,
Do.	do.	Brown	32 ,,

Mahableshwur, 12th January 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
MOSELLE,	do.	,, 28
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, A Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE,	Do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	Ste. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	,, 18
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 15
	do.	,, 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		Rs. 40 0
Do.	,, a Crown	30 0
Do.	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40 0
Moselle, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36 0
Do. Fine ,,	Brand a Crown	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		30 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		26 0
Do. Do. Brown Seal		26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal		26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		30 0
Claret Light Capsule,		15 0
Do. Yellow Seal		26 0
Do. Red Do.	Pints	17 0
Do. Do.	Quarts	32 0
Port, Dark Seal		18 0
Brandy, Vicux Cognac		34 0
Do. Brand a Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Dry Gin, Blue Seal		18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest & Coat		Rs. 36	per doz. quarts
Do.	Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior	do.	,, 32	do. do.
Do.	do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do. do.
Do.	do. do.	,, 17	do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux	do.	,, 34	do. quarts.
Do.	do.	,, 18	do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier		,, 34	do. quarts
Do.	do.	,, 18	do. pints.
Cliquot	do.	,, 36	do. quarts

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs.		40	per doz. quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality		,, 35	do. do.
Do.	do.	,, 18	do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality		,, 35	do. do.
Do.	do.	,, 18	do. pints.
Hockheimer 137		,, 25	do. quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Frane fils aine	at Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858	do.	,, 20	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856	do.	,, 35	do. do.
Do. 1858	do.	,, 20	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.		,, 16	do. do.
Chateau Milon Hermont		,, 16	do. do.
Do. Leoville	do.	,, 22	do. do.
Do. Lafitte	do.	,, 35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST, SHERIES.

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do. } White do. } Yellow do. }	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts		,,	,, 30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Brown do.	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. do.	Pints	,,	,, 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Do. Leoville		,,	,, 30
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		,,	,, 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. ... Cunlif's		,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		,,	,, 41
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }		,,	,, 30
HOCK	Pints	,,	,, 20
MOSELLE..... }			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	,,
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	,,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents.
ROPER, PRICE & Co.
Bombay, 18th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Passengers per *Windsor Castle* are requested to embark THIS EVENING the 18th instant, as the Ship will proceed to sea the following day.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Telegraph Office will be opened for the receipt of Public Messages at Nagpore on and after the 20th instant.
The Telegraph Office at Akola has been closed.
By order,
G. A. BARNEWE, Acting Secretary.
Byculla, Secretary's Office, 16th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Collector of Malabar is prepared to purchase 2,350 Garce equal to 294,000 Indian Maunds of Salt, of good quality, the produce of Bombay or other places subordinate thereto, at the Ports and rates hereinafter specified, provided the Salt has been shipped after the 1st January 1864, and be delivered at the respective Ports before the 31st idem.

At Cannanore.....	350 Garce at Rs. 50 per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.	
At Tellicherry ...	250 Garce at Rs. 50 per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.	
At Calicut	600 Garce at Rs. 51 per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.	
At Beypore	600 Garce at Rs. 53 per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.	
At Ponany	600 Garce at Rs. 55 per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.	
At Chowghat	50 Garce at Rs. 5 per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.	
Total.....	2,450	

The Salt will be received by weight, and the rates specified are inclusive (as usual) of the charge attending landing, weighing and storing.
G. A. BALLARD, Collector.
Calicut, 28th December 1863.

જાહેર ખબર

આથી નામાં આવેછે કે મલબારના કલેકટર શાહેબ નીચે બમેલા બંદરે અને બીજે ઠેકાણે મુકાયેલ તથા નેડેના નાનાની બીજી જગ્યાની ઘેરાયેલુ થારી બાજુ મીઠુ ૨૪૫૦ ગગ્યારય એટલે ૨૯૪૦૦૦ બંગાલી મણ્યેએલુ ખરીદ કરવે પણ તે મીઠુ તારીખ ૧ લી જાનેવારી થને ૧૮૬૪ પછી વાહાણના ભરી તારીખ ૩૧ મી ની આગમન દ્વ એક બંદરે પોચવાજી જોઇએ.

ગગ્યારય	૬૨	ગગ્યારય	એટલે ૧૨૦
કાનાનોરમા.	૩૫૦	બંગાલી મણ	૩૫૦
તેલચેરી મા.	૨૫૦	એજન	૫૦
કલીકટમા.	૬૦૦	એજન	૫૨
બેપુરમા...	૬૦૦	એજન	૫૩
પોનાનીમા.	૬૦૦	એજન	૫૩
ચોઘાટમા.	૫૦	એજન	૫૪

૨૪૫૦

મીઠુ તોલ કરીને લેવામા આવશે અને વહીવાટ પરમાણે ૪૬૨ ઉપર બણાવેલા ભાવ ઉપારાનો તોલ કરવાનો અને વખારમા મુકવાનો ખરચ થુવા એજ શબ્દમુ.

છ. એ. બાલારડ, કલેકટર.
કલીકટ તા૦ ૨૮ મી ડીસેંમ્બર થને ૧૮૬૩.

જાહેર ખબર.

દિલ્હીજાતે ઐસીએ મલબાર કલેકટર સાહેબ વ ર્યે કાલી ચિત્રિકેલા વંદરી મુકવે આવવા તિચે તાબાતોજ ઘરચેક જાગી ઉત્પન્ન જાકેલે બામલાં પ્રતીચે મોઠ ૨૪૫૦ ગારસ ક્ષણજે બંગાલી મણ ૨૯૪૦૦૦ બંદરાંચે સમોર જિ ચીજે દરાપ્રમાણે કિમત દેવાત વેચન ખરંદી કરતીલ પરંતુ તે મીઠ તારીખ ૧ જાનેવારી થન ૧૮૬૪ નંતર મલવતાત મરૂન તારીખ ૨૧ સમીનરૂચે આંત ખાલી જીવોલેલે વંદરી પોચતે કેલે પાહીજે.

ગારસ	૧	ગારસ ક્ષણજે	૧૨૦
બંગાલી મણાય	રુ. ૫૦		
કનોંજોર યેથે	૬૫૦	ક્રીતા	કોતા ૫૦
તેલીચેરી યેથે	૨૫૦	,,	,, ૫૦
કલીકટ યેથે	૬૦૦	,,	,, ૫૧
	૬૦૦	,,	,, ૫૨
	૬૦૦	,,	,, ૫૦
	૫૦	,,	,, ૫૦

૨૪૫૦

માંડ તાબાત યેવાત યેરેલ આણિ વખી વાટી આણીલે વર પોતલેલા ભાવ વ તોલાપાચા उतरण्याचा आणि वखारीन पोचवीण्याचा खर्चसुधा आहे अशेसमजावे.

वही जी. ए. बाबाडे साहेब कलेक्टर
कलीकट तारीख २८ माहे डीसेंबर
सन १८६३ ईसवी.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee, until 2 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAIL FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE

The Mail for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The mail for Zanzibar per Bugla *Fettel Khair*, will be closed this day, at 1 P.M. Letters, &c. intended for despatch by the above vessel must be so superscribed, otherwise they will not be forwarded by it, but be sent in the usual manner *via* Aden.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie* will be closed on TUESDAY next the 19th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. It is scarcely probable the *Dalhousie* will reach Aden by then 28th, the date on which the Calcutta steamer of 16th should be there.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Tilly*, Master Boats, and by Bhiti or Bagla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr. Saturday..... 16d. 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	18	Priscal.	6 38	5 43	6 27	7	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 5h. 19m.	6 38	5 44	7 45	8 19	
Wed.	20	Fabian.	6 38	5 45	8 49	9 16	
Thur.	21	Agnes.	6 38	5 45	9 40	10 2	
Fri.	22	Vincent, Martyr.	6 38	5 46	10 20	10 41	
Sat.	23	Vincent.	6 37	5 46	10 59	11 15	
Sun.	24	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 37	5 47	11 32	11 48	15th January 1864.
							8h. 1m. 46.5.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 30
AGRA	Jan. 7	LAHORE	Dec. 18
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 24	LONDON	Dec. 1
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 9	MADRAS	Jan. 12
BANGALORE	Jan. 12	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 9	MEERUT	Jan. 8
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 9
CEYLON	Dec. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 26
COCHIN	Jan. 9	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Jan. 31	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 6
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

BOTH the *Englishman* and the *Harkaru* of the 6th instant com plain that by the Bombay express which arrived in Calcutta the day before they received not a single English newspaper; and they both jump at once to the conclusion that this blundering can be due to no other cause than the negligence of the Bombay Post Office. If the concerns the interests of Bombay that our Post Office should bear a good character, and that its fair fame should not be unjustly attacked; for, if the comparatively light work of transmitting two overland expresses every month to Calcutta be now badly done, what hope have we that the convenience of sending all the English mails by way of Bombay will be speedily and generally acknowledged? In this instance, therefore, we are glad to be able to state positively that the fault is not that of the Bombay Post Office. If there is one thing which Mr. Beauvais, our present Postmaster, attends to, for the sake of the public, most carefully and anxiously, it is the forwarding of letters and parcels for the newspapers with all possible regularity and despatch; and, from our own experience of his courtesy and consideration for the press in Bombay, we are certain that he would be the last man to omit sending the usual copies of the overland papers to the press in Calcutta. But, had our Calcutta contemporaries taken the trouble to make enquiries at their own Post Office before blaming ours, they would have learnt beyond a doubt that their suspicions were unjust, and that, let what might, be the cause of the delay or loss of their papers, at least the Bombay Postmaster had done his part. We have before us a copy of the official acknowledgment, dated 5th January, 9-30 A.M., of the receipt at Calcutta of an express which was despatched from the Bombay office at 9 P.M. on the 30th ult., and which therefore occupied 5d. 12½h. in transit. From an invoice of the contents of this express, we further learn that it conveyed to Calcutta *all* the letters for that city, and eleven newspapers for the Governor General and the different presses. The express is limited to a weight of 60 lbs., but Mr. Beauvais in his zeal for Calcutta not only gave the capital of India 7 lbs. additional, but further exceeded his limit by including the Serampore packet, weighing 10 lbs. more. Proof exists that all the five packets of which the express was made up reached Indore, the boundary station of the Bombay presidency, without interruption or delay, and here of course the responsibility of the Bombay Postmaster strictly ended, though, as we have seen, the receipt from Calcutta makes no mention of loss between Indore and that city.

But, while we thus fully absolve Mr. Beauvais from all blame, we are rejoiced to find that the Calcutta papers are directing public attention on the other side of India to the inadequacy of the present arrangements for the rapid transmission of the mail after the arrival of the steamer from Suez in Bombay harbour. It seems incredible that several hours sometimes elapse after the steamer has anchored before the mails can be landed. In the first place, the anchorage is so far distant that it sometimes takes two hours to reach the steamer. Again, what with passengers seizing the gangways, and the crowd of small boats which throng together twenty deep at the foot of the ladder, it is very difficult to get the mails into the boats at all. Most of our Bombay readers are familiar with the scene in the harbour on the arrival of the mail. At least a hundred boats of all shapes and sizes, from the heavy dingy and bunder-boat to the small rowing cutter, hover about the anchorage as the steamer moves slowly up from the inner light; and, before the anchor is dropped, there is a simultaneous rush for the sides of the vessel, each boat's crew racking recklessly for the honour of being the first to reach the ladder and scramble on board. The writer of this article was, not long ago, in such a scene, unpleasantly near a boat which was capsized close to the side of the steamer through the folly of its passengers, who tried to hold on by the pilot boat before the anchor was down. There were two men in the boat, and one of them certainly was drowned, though we never heard of a coroner's inquest being held on the body, or indeed of any notice being taken of the transaction. Indeed, the people who go down to the mail in boats seemed to look upon the matter as an every day sort of occurrence; and, if one happened to remark that there was a boat capsized and somebody drowned, the common reply was "Oh! is there? All right; pull away." But even when, through all these difficulties, the mails have been somehow put into the boats, if there is a heavy sea on, as there was on the occasion referred to by the *Englishman*, boatmen will sometimes remain immovable by the ship's side for four hours together, until the tide turns.

All this happens, not because the Bombay Post Office does not do its duty, but because the Bombay Government will not, in spite of frequent and indignant remonstrances, compel the P. and O. steamers to anchor closer to the shore, and employ a small steamer instead of a number of cumbrous boats to land the passengers and mails. The most dangerous part of the voyage from London and Bombay in the monsoon time is the landing from the steamer when it has anchored in our harbour; but we now almost despair of any improvement being effected until some boat carrying an Honourable Member of Council and some twenty boxes of specie is capsized and lost with its precious freight between the steamer and the shore.

The *Englishman* also very properly points out the absurdity of the practice of bringing the mails unsorted to Bombay, and thus throwing upon the weak staff of our Post Office an immense amount of work to be hurriedly and of course incompletely executed, which might be done easily and leisurely on board the steamers. "The great reform," says our contemporary, "would be in the doing away with the Admiralty agents, who are quite useless on board the P. and O. Company's vessels, and replacing them by useful functionaries from the Post Office, who would assort the letters and arrange the mails before the steamer reached her destination. The reform is so obvious that we can only suppose some private interest prevents it." The only private interest we can think of is the interest of the Admiralty agent in doing nothing from Suez to Bombay.

(COMMUNICATED.)

WHAT is called the "chair of applied science" has just been done away with in the Bombay schools. Now "Applied Science" means the *living embodiment* of so much of all the knowledge, revealed through countless ages, to the master spirits of this world, as is subservient to mankind. In fact, it is the sum of all that *is known* of the majestic secrets of nature, for all knowledge is applicable. It is the Reason of Progress; it is the only real basis of national superiority. It is the palace as compared with the hovel; the stately ship beside the canoe; it is the iron way across the mountain; the lightning message through the deep; it is the woven woof that clothes millions of men; the charm that fertilises the barren waste, or drains and reclaims the noisesome morass. It is the red flash of scientific artillery and the conqueror of all political and legal prejudices: it is the soother of bodily pain, as a well spent life is the solace of the dying. It has the gloomed splendor of, nay, it *is* the shadow of the power of God!

It would be quite superfluous to say that applied knowledge is also civilisation. There have been times however,—so called dialectic times, Saternian-University times, bigoted times, self-called theological times, both in Europe and Asia,—when some particular languages and authors have been thought *to* be all this—yea, to be the only civilising agents, and the only instrument of some languages to be "*the end of*" attainment of some languages to be "*the end of*" instead of a mere *exercise* of the intellect. Has a puff of those times lately been blown in the faces of our Indian universities? The treasures of a literature are only available to a stranger, by translation, and in matters of exact knowledge it is of little consequence by whom the translation is done. Euclid is never studied from the Greek, nor Algebra in Arabic or Sanscrit; knowledge is independent of any particular language. It outgrows them all, and with the utmost ease makes any of them her slave—nay, makes a new one of her own compounded of them all. Magnes: Sulph: (meaning Epsom Salts) is as much a Hindostanee word amongst Hindoo adepts as amongst French, English, or Chinese apothecaries. It is dog-latin, however, and is not to be found in any of the Latin authors.

Language studied in moderation, however, *is* a civiliser, and grammar a useful discipline. It helps, in translation, to teach composition to the translator. It impresses the meaning of vernacular words derived from the dead tongues. We maintain that no amount of study, not a life time, will make a man read a dead language with the same gusto and comprehension that he does his own or a living one. We also maintain that his life would be wasted. How many of us have read even Plato through? How long does it not take to read only his arguments on the immortality of the soul, and his whimsical dream of a cosmogony, in the original Greek. A friend once told us: "I never read but four of the books of Homer in Greek and did'nt like them. But I rejoice that some one has translated the others for me and the whole Odyssey!" What a beggarly portion of Greek literature has been read, actually read through in our college, career my friends! How long would the German nation have had to wait for their Shakespereran knowledge (and very great it si too) had they been obliged to wait till they knew English? The universities lay too much stress out here on dead literature, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit Arabic, &c.

But what is this Arabic literature? The Qoran? The Arabian Nights? Dare any one dare to say that it is necessary to read these in the original in order to revel in the glorious maze of genii, fairies, and magicians, "when Haroon Alraschid was in his prime?" Alhucassis is useless, and we will guarantee that most men have read with more pleasure and profit Monier Williams' translations of the "Sakuntula" &c. than all the Sanskrit they ever puzzled their brains with. And then the nonsense, the lies, the monstrous, blatant, crass stupidity of almost all the cosmogonies preserved in the dead languages!

Shakspeare was no classic at all, nor the author of the Wealth of Nations, nor Herschel, nor the great inventors of modern times, nor are any of our women, the chief civilisers of our homes! Nor can one man in a thousand read Syrio-chaldaic, the language in which the Messiah, the great civiliser, spoke. Real knowledge, Science, was not even mentioned at the annual Senate meeting of the Bombay University on the 21st ultimo—not even mentioned!

[We have published this article, because there is much truth in our contributor's remarks. He is under a strange misapprehension, however, in supposing the gentlemen now at the head of the Bombay University wish to discourage science. In Sir A. Grant's lecture, which we give to-day as an antidote to this article, the learned lecturer insists on nothing more strongly than on the benefits of colleges of enquiry.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE *Lahore Chronicle* asks what the public knows "of the real significance of the Sittana colony—of the imperfect information which revenues were derived—of the atrocities of which its members were guilty? What does it know of the intercepted letters, of the communications torn from the dead or dying Hindoostanees, involving great names and many interests—of Indian gold found on the bodies of these men, in strong confirmation of no imperfect information? And all indeed that has given to that colony an importance which no mere thousand fighting men could have possessed or retained, under other circumstances—in India?" Certainly, the public knows very little of all these matters. But would it not be better either to say nothing about them or to tell the public the plain truth, instead of frightening it out of its wits with these strange hints of terrible secrets known only to the initiated in the mysteries of Indian Government.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA has, we hear, after all determined to stay at home, instead of coming to Bombay, so that all the costly preparations made to enable him to journey with the splendid impediments which Indian princes deem essential to their rank are quite wasted. The cause of this change of resolution on the part of the Maharajah is said to have been that he found he would, on his way down, have to pass through one of Holkar's villages, and this was an humiliation which his dignity could not brook! Whatever the cause, it is a great relief to Bombay to know that we are not to have a visit from another native prince at present. The passage of one of these princes with his enormous retinue through any district causes as great devastation as the march of a large army. Growing crops are trampled down, cultivation is stopped by the impressment of all the peasants' carts and bullocks to carry the baggage, and the prices of all kinds of food are temporarily doubled or trebled. Here in Bombay, a city which is supplied from all neighbouring districts, the advent of the Gaekwar carried a perceptible rise in the price of grain, fire-wood, and other necessaries of life; and of course the pressure in the country must have been much more severe than in the large towns.

IN order to reduce the cost of living to the poor population, the Government of Bombay lately collected at Titwalla, a station forty miles from Bombay, on the north-eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway, an immense quantity of firewood which is offered to sell in small quantities at from 6 to 7 rupees a candy, the ordinary price in Bombay being now 14 rupees. The dealers in firewood have, however, endeavoured to checkmate the Government by forming a combination among themselves not to bid for the wood, which is still, in consequence, lying useless at Titwalla. Our object in noticing the matter is to invite the managers of clubs and hotels, and private house-holders in Bombay, to in turn defeat the dealers by purchasing the wood at the upset price. Government will not sell very large quantities to any one person or company, but will, we believe, let any gentlemen who live near one another, and choose to club together for this purpose, have as much as will last them for several months. The cost of carriage by the rail to Bombay, the wood being now stacked at the Titwalla station, would not be worth reckoning; and the buyers of the wood would not only save their own money (a matter of some moment in these times), but by depriving the dealers of their best customers, would compel them to sell their supplies at lower rates to the poorer inhabitants of the city. We make this address in the interest of the public; but, if Government wish to do things of this sort properly it ought to make its intentions known by advertisement, instead of leaving the press to pick up intelligence of them accidentally.

A PAPER called *Native Opinion*, lately started in Bombay, gives the following account of what it calls the Poorundhur Assault Case:—

"Mr. Wadia was on the pony and about five feet behind Capt. Morgan and not behind the lady. The other two were at some distance in his rear. We are not aware whether Mr. Wadia shouted *pice*, and are not sure that had he done so his cockneyism would have been better relished. The road, we may here mention, was very narrow, and without Capt. Morgan's giving way, Mr. Wadia would hardly have been able to pass. But the etiquette at military stations, being regulated on different principles, Capt. Morgan struck the head of the pony with his stick and showered abuse upon the head of the rider. The pony started and it was then that Cama and Dadabhoy went up to Capt. Morgan and asked what was the matter. Here again the Parsee gentleman had not counted upon their host. The reply was anything but civil. Capt. Morgan, considering himself a cock on his own dunghill, did not know what it was to behave properly towards a Native gentleman. Possibly he was excited, and the quiet and unruffled demeanour of his opponents, as we must now style them, must have made him quite savage under the circumstances. Still, after making allowances, whether scoundrel, rascal, and blackguard, and such like choice expressions, are to be the complementary epithets bestowed upon our Native friends at the hill-station is a rather serious question. However, to proceed: after Capt. Morgan left Mr. Wadia and his pony, he was retiring into his own compound which was on the right, and as he was speaking hard words, he was told by Cama, to quench his choler given in too becoming language. This piece of advice was very gratefully accepted, for, in returning thanks, Capt. Morgan ran out of his compound, in the direction of Cama and his party, with a raised stick, with which he threatened him and went so far as to admonish him that any more exhibition of impertinence on his part, would be visited with chastisement, at the same time brandishing his stick. Mr. Cama told him that he was not important, and an attempt was twice made to strike him. At this stage Mr. Dadabhoy, it appears, interposed, with the view of giving and seeking explanation, but Capt. Morgan was in no mood to listen. The Captain did not want facts but names, which Mr. Dadabhoy readily gave. The Captain being asked for his card, would give none, saying that it was not *required*, as he was the *bara saheb* or commandant of the hill.

There is more to a similar effect.

It will be observed that in this one-sided narrative, which is not given as news, but forms part of a leading article, not the slightest mention is made of the fact that Captain and Mrs. Morgan and Lieutenant Hammond gave a totally different version of the affair in their evidence; but throughout the whole the assumption is tacitly made that the English officers knowingly made false statements on oath before Mr. Warden, and that the ill-mannered young Parsees, whom Captain Morgan very properly expelled from Poorundhur, were helpless victims of English brutality. The writer of the article concludes with this candid admission: "We have not yet seen Mr. Warden's judgment. We are told, he has decided in favor of the defendant, Capt. Morgan. On what grounds, we shall learn Mr. Warden to explain, but meanwhile we beg to offer some remarks, on the advisability or otherwise of this prosecution and its results." If this is "Native Opinion" we should like to know what such opinion is worth. What can be thought of a journalist who ignores the evidence for the defence, has not seen the judgment, and writes a leading article based wholly on the statements of the prosecution, for the purpose of insinuating that natives are not treated fairly in Bombay?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 15TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Benares* for Bombay, and Steamer *Arracan*, with Sir W. Denison on board, gone to sea.

KURRACHEE, 15TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Euphrates*, from Bombay, anchored last night at twenty-one.

VINGORLA, 15TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* arrived and sailed for Malabar Coast.

PONDICHERRY, 15TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Erymanthe* from Galle, anchored.

MADRAS, 16TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Erymanthe*, from Galle anchored.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 17TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Vigilant* from Singapore anchored.
Steamer *Vigilant* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Carnatic* from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA.

15TH JANUARY.

Government Paper, Four per cent, seven to seven rupees and quarter discount.

Five per Cent, two rupees and three quarters, to three rupees premium.

Five and half per Cent, eight rupees and three quarters, to nine rupees premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and two pence.

Freight to London, dead weight, fifty to seventy shillings.

Jute, seventy-five to eighty shillings.

Seeds, eighty-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, nominal.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, nominal.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, nominal, twelve annas per Morah.

Market for Piece Goods, better tone.

Market for Twist, quiet.

MADRAS.

15TH JANUARY.

Securities, four and a half, thirteen premium.

Fives, five and a half premium.

Fours, five to five and a half discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and two pence and quarter.

Dead Weight, one pound ten shillings to one pound fifteen shillings.

Light freight, four pounds ten shillings.

Cotton, four pounds five shillings to four pounds ten shillings.

Interest on Loans, thirteen per cent.

Money market improving.

Forty Inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees nine to ten.

Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees seven to twelve.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

SURAT, 14TH JANUARY.

HIS Excellency the Governor is expected here on the 16th instant. He travels from Bombay to Surat by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, which is now complete throughout, though not quite ready for public traffic. It is expected that Sir Bartle Frere will formally open the Cowasjee Jehangeer Hospital at Surat on Monday the 18th instant. His Excellency will put up with Mr. Pinhey, the Judge and Agent for the Governor at Surat, and after a short stay here, will proceed up-country.

There are good prospects of improvement in the appearance of the city of Surat. Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has offered to build a suitable school house, and this liberal offer has been accepted by Government. The site selected for this building is in front of the castle and on the southern side of the Cowasjee Jehangeer Hospital. Mr. Premchund Roychund has also proposed to lay out a garden near these buildings, which will form a sort of "People's Park" on a small scale.

The Municipal Commissioners appear to be much wanting in their duty to the public. The roads and streets are badly swept and badly watered.

A diabolical murder has been perpetrated here. A poor Shrawak Bania was supposed to be possessed of about two hundred rupees, which excited the cupidity of his neighbour, a carpenter by trade. When the mother and wife of the Bania were out, the carpenter called him into his own house, and without any ceremony, commenced to chop off his neighbour's head with his adze. The poor man died almost instantaneously from the effects of the wounds inflicted, and his corpse was concealed under ground in the culprit's own house. The murderer then went to his father-in-law's house to spend the evening; but was apprehended by the Police before midnight. He has been committed by the Deputy Magistrate for trial at the quarterly criminal sessions which are now being held by Mr. Pinhey.

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has been sojourning amongst us for some time past, and his stay here has proved of immense benefit to the people of Surat and the surrounding villages.

Dr. Haug's tour in Guzerat will be productive of immense good to the cause of oriental literature. He has already succeeded in obtaining several valuable manuscript works in Zend and Pehlvie from the Dustoors, or high priests, and the Modee of Surat.

The pretended head of the Parsees of Surat, Mr. Rustomjee Modee, seems to be extremely dissatisfied with the recent resolution of Government on the Report of the Parsee Law Commission, and is about to appeal to "higher authorities" against the decision of the Bombay Government in the matter of his assumed rights over the Parsees.

OOTACAMUND, 11TH JANUARY.

THE stations on the Neilgherries are so numerous, and embrace such a variety of climate, that there is ample scope afforded for the settler to select the spot most suited to his views of health and enterprise. Generally speaking, the higher the elevation, the less adapted it will perhaps be found for agricultural purposes, unless chinchona and tea become greater favorites, when the highest points on the Dodabet and Koondahs ranges will not only be available for their growth, but present more congenial residences to planters desirous of the benefit of a low temperature. According to surveys which have passed into authority, the Dodabet peak is the most exalted mountain eminence in southern India; but I have heard Koondha planters declare that in that off-shoot of the Neilgherries, there is many a knoll which raises its head far above our dominant hill. However this may be, the Neilgherries proper are high enough in all conscience to gratify the most ardent craving for cold and frost, and if the culture on which the planter decides is not likely to suffer from these contingencies, better sites could not be selected, combined with facilities for procuring provisions. The plantations in Pykara, Nedidhanatum, Walaghai, and Goodalloor, are supplied from Ootacamund; those in Kotergherry and the neighbourhood have a market of their own, or can indent on the adjacent settlement of Coonoor; whilst Coonoor itself has a weekly shandy, or bazaar, sufficiently well furnished to meet the wants of the planters there, at Hullicul, and other places not far distant. As much as this cannot be said of the extensive coffee estates in Wynaad, Coorg, and some parts of the Mysore country, where provisions of all sorts, I am informed, are exceedingly scarce, and visits of bakers and dairists as few and far between as those of angels. The several stations on the Neilgherries stand as follows, in points of altitude and climate:—

Ootacamund.....	7,400 feet.
Average rain.....	60 inches.
Mean temperature	58 degrees.
Coonoor	6,100 feet.
Average rain.....	65 inches.
Mean temperature	63 degrees.
Koterghery.....	6,500 feet.
Average rain	50 inches.
Mean temperature	63 degrees.
Jackatalla.....	6,100 feet.
Average rain	70 inches.
Mean temperature	64½ degrees.
Kulhutty	5,500 feet.
Dimhutty, about 2 miles from Koterghery.....	6,300 feet.

The rain fall and temperature of the two latter places I am not just now in a position to state. Kotergherry and Dimhutty are not very popular as coffee growing districts, although their climate is said to be delightful; there are some coffee plantations in the former, and the only house in the latter has just been engaged by Mr. Grimes, a planter, who purposes opening out an estate there. The objections to them are, I understand, a general want of water, and a troublesome interference of monkeys. Kotergherry is the stronghold of the Koters, a tribe inhabiting these hills, and from whom its name is derived. The Reverend Mr. Metz, in a communication made to the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, in 1858, thus describes the locality and the people:—"I am not aware that anything has been written about the language of the Koters who occupy the seven villages on the hills, called Kotergherry, and must have settled on these mountains at the same period, or not long after the time when the Todas, the so-called aborigines of the hills, chose them as a pasture for their large herds of buffaloes. It is very probable that the Koters lived among the Todas, or in the neighbourhood of them, before their emigration to the hills, and that they supplied the latter with grain and jewels, in return for which they got all the buffaloes which died, at the time when both tribes inhabited some mountains to the north-east of the hills, and that the Koters followed their acknowledged masters the Todas, on account of the rich harvest of buffaloe carcases by which they were sure to find always a good subsistence." The European residences, as I learn from the *Excelsior*, do not number more than some twelve or fourteen, but they are all, or nearly all, occupied throughout the year, so that there is never much chance of getting a house to those wishing to go to koter hill for a change. Jackatalla is entirely a military cantonment, situated in a hollow, and notwithstanding that the rain fall is fifteen inches more than in Coonoor, hardly two miles off, you will observe that the difference in the temperature is only half a degree less. Kulhatty deserves more notice than I can give it at present, and I must therefore reserve what I have to say for a future occasion. The whole of the hill stations are possessed of soil which *Smoult* calls, "of the richest description," and a rather expressive pun on the subject was perpetrated by a wag not long ago, who said that a golosh left accidentally in a puddle by a lady had fructified!

The house, "Lower Walthamstow," that I said in my last was for sale, has been disposed of to Colonel Pears, the Post Master General of Madras, for the full sum demanded, 15,000 rupees.

A Court of Enquiry has been sitting to investigate the conduct of the red-coat gentleman to whom I alluded as having paid some unwelcome visits. I made a mistake in saying that he had left the jail to take up a new appointment; the appointment was conferred on his brother. The charge on which it is sought to bring this unfortunate man to trial will, it is said, if proved, cost him his commission.

Mr. John Vans Agnew, late of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, is expected here to-day on his way to Coodaloor, where he intends opening a very large coffee estate. It is said that on his return to Madras a short time ago, he found a much larger sum than he expected to his credit in the books of his firm, and with much liberality and enterprise he has decided on making a good and profitable use of his fortune. You will have observed that he has purchased and incorporated the *Madras Times* and *Examiner*. An Extraordinary issued from his press the other day announced that the overland summaries will be shortly printed in Tamul, Telagoo, Canarese and Hindoostanee, and that the designation of the *Times* will be altered to *The Times of Asia*, for Mr. Vans Agnew expects that the vernacular editions of the *Overland* will obtain a gigantic circulation, 200,000 or so. He has engaged 600 coolies in Madras, purchased the spare pack of fox hounds that came out for the Madras Hunt, and purposes having a resident photographer on his estate, to record the progress made in planting, building, &c. After establishing the preliminaries for the plantations, he will proceed to England.

There was a rise the other day of some convicts proceeding from Salem to Madras, which has made the people here very nervous about the 260 desperate fellows employed in excavating for the new Lawrence Asylum. They are lodged in thatched buildings, which they have only to set on fire some night to effect their escape, and perhaps commit a few deeds of murder by way of immortalising the other great feat. The site selected for the Lawrence Asylum, I am told, is now locked upon as a "mistake." It is four and a half miles away from Ooty, subject to mists and fogs, and darkness, when it is dark, surpassing that of Egypt. It will be necessary to have a resident clergyman and doctor, and perhaps a local market also. The servants, too, will have to live on the spot, and if there happens to be an epidemic, and there is no saying but soon one may appear, it will play Old Harry with the population, and gooseberries will be left unpicked.

BOMBAY.

THE *Indian Banner* hears that orders have been received in India for the addition of the Bombay Marine, and that this short-lived service will be abolished on the 1st May next.

IN consequence of there being numerous Moonsiffs who are not provided with situations, the Judges of the High Court have, we understand, determined not to hold the Moonsiff's examination this year.

REDUCTIONS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—We learn that instructions have been received from the Government of India, to make reductions in the several departments subject to the control of the Government of Bombay.

WE understand that the Viceroy and the Governor General of India has withheld his consent from the Bill for the establishment and regulation of Reformatory Schools for juvenile offenders, which was passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay in December 1862.

THE sons-in-law of the late Meer Jaffer Ally Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Surat, who gave a reception to His Highness the Gaekwar on Tuesday night last, also treated in a most hospitable manner the force accompanying His Highness, including camp followers, fifteen thousand in all.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE FELLOWSHIP.—Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee has given to the University of Bombay the munificent sum of one lac of rupees for establishing a Fellowship in memory of his grandfather, the late Framjee Cowasjee, to be called the "Framjee Cowasjee Fellowship."

WE are happy to be able to announce, says the *Poona Observer*, that Professor Draper has been appointed Assistant Inspector of the Central Division. He is succeeded at the College by Professor Candy; to whom we offer our best wishes, in the form of a sincere hope that he may be as successful as his predecessor in the discharge of the duties of his new appointment.

BEING about to leave Bombay, Lieut. Christie has resigned his post of organist at St. John's Church, Colaba. He has rendered good service since he took up the duties, and made himself a favorite with the congregation during the time he has officiated. Mr. Mull, the former organist of the Church, has, we hear, consented to become Lieut. Christie's successor.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday last at Dhobee Talao upon the body of one Jerbai, woman. From the evidence of her husband, it appeared that deceased, who was 12 years old, was standing near a window in a room in which her husband was sitting, on the second floor of the house in which they lived, when she suddenly fell into the street. Deceased had been subject to fits during the last two years.—Verdict, Accidental Death.

The following passengers proceeded on Saturday last, by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Tilly*, Captain Taunton, for Kurrachee:—

For Jacobabad—Surgeon Major P. W. Ward, H. M.'s 109th Regiment.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones; Mr. Brown; Lieutenant Hay, 2nd Scinde Horse, and 24

verse of the Sciences. And a most amusing use was made of this etymological fallacy, when Sir Charles Wetherell argued before the Privy Council in support of a petition from the older English Universities against a charter being granted to constitute the University of London. Sir Charles Wetherell argued that the proposed London University could not possibly be a University at all, because it did not intend to teach theology, or give degrees in theology. He said "How can this anomalous and strange body be constituted in the manner professed? It is to be a University, but degrees in theology it is not to give; how can you constitute a University without the power of giving *all* degrees?" It would have been a reproach to the modesty of the men of the middle ages by whom Universities were first established, had they pretended to be setting up repertories of Omniscience. But in reality they pretended nothing of the kind. The word *Universitas* is a mere law term of very old standing, denoting a corporation. The word arose out of the common antithesis in Roman Law between *Universi* and *Singuli*, that is between common and individual interests. Thus in Justinian's *Institutes* we find the following: *Universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra, stadia, et similia, et si quae alia sunt communia civitatum.* "Among the things belonging to a corporate body, not to individuals, are, for instance, buildings in cities, theatres, race-courses, and other similar places belonging in common to a whole city."

In the middle ages, as every body knows, guilds and corporations played an important part. They were instituted from an instinct of self-preservation, as a means of showing a formidable front against the encroachments of the feudal barons. In law language the term *Universitas* was applicable and was actually applied to all sorts of corporations. Amongst others we find mention of a "University of Tailors." In course of time numerical corporations were founded at Paris and at Bologna, and these and other bodies of the kind gradually usurped to themselves the previously common word "University." Even in this case a distinction is to be observed; for the school of Bologna was called *Universitas Scholarium*, and that of Paris *Universitas Magistrorum*, At the one place the students enrolled themselves and obtained certain privileges and immunities. At the other place it was the teachers who obtained for themselves corporate rights. The term *Universitas* was sometimes applied to the separate Faculties or departments of teaching in the mediæval schools. Thus one document speaks of a *Universitas Juristarum* or Law Faculty; another of a *Universitas Artistarum*, or Faculty of Arts. All this shows that Universities were not made, but grew up; they were not constructed upon an idea, but arose, as it were, spontaneously and gradually according to the exigencies of the times. Students and teachers came together; then they enrolled themselves and obtained charters from Kings and Emperors and Popes. Then they gradually won for themselves internal freedom and legislated for themselves upon their own concerns.

It is clear then that those who take up the notion that a University implies Universality of teaching, start upon a wrong tack. Dr. Newman, however, following the authority of Cardinal Gerdil, endeavours to supplement the idea by saying that while a University teaches all existing and recognized knowledge, its function stops here; a University must not endeavour to make discoveries, or add to the stock of knowledge already existing; for discovery is the function of an academy (in the French sense of the term) and an academy must be distinguished from a University.

This theory seems to me one which would be naturally congenial to the Roman Catholic mind. Just as the church condemned the discoveries of Galileo, so it would always be naturally jealous of innovation; it would always desire to see its youth undergo dogmatical authoritative teaching, and it would relegate all attempts to the dangerous practice of enquiry. But neither history nor reason seems to justify the theory. Wherever a University has not produced discoveries and additions to knowledge, it has been felt that that University deserves reproach. Lord Bacon announces as a principle that Universities ought to be, like mines, continually resounding with new works and advances. And it is clear that the teaching of recognized knowledge must soon grow dry and insipid, unless side by side with it there is a place found for discoveries and investigators and minds in direct communication with nature.

We had recently in Bombay to consider practically this very point, for Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck having liberally offered to found a professorship of Economic Science, which was to be exclusively a chair of enquiry and not a chair of teaching, the question was for an instant debated, whether such a chair of enquiry could properly belong to the Bombay University. I believe, however, that it was the unanimous opinion of the syndicate, not only that Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee's offer should be accepted, but that the more professorships of the kind we could get, the better.

The last and narrowest limitation of the term University is to say that it is "an examining body." This definition is taken from the London University, which confers degrees, but has no apparatus in its corporate capacity either for teaching or enquiry. It settles the standard of education for certain colleges of different religious denominations scattered through the country, and it of course deals only with secular instruction. On the model of the London University our Indian Universities have at the outset been framed, but I trust that in time they may attain in some respects to a different character. The system is in itself a very useful one, but its defects are that a University founded on these principles has no genius of its own; it affixes no moral or personal stamp upon its graduates; and it readily tends to sink into being a mere instrument of the administrative government. After these tedious preliminary remarks I will now proceed to my main subject, Oxford, which I am very far from holding up to you as being a perfect University, but which has something large and striking in its merits and its faults, and which may serve conspicuously both as a warning and an example. In material beauty and dignity Oxford not only stands first of all Universities, but also in the front rank of all the cities of the known world. Rome, Athens, and Venice, at all events with Verona, and Pisa, and Genoa, and Nuremberg, and Antwerp, Oxford may be named as being in the words of Lord Byron "a fairy city of the heart." In support of this we have the authority of the poet Wordsworth who, though himself educated at Cambridge, yet when he saw Oxford, declared that the sight of it was too much for him, that it overpowered his judgment and made him wish and fancy himself an Oxford man.

> Ye sacred nurseries of blooming youth!
> In whose collegiate shelter England's Flowers
> Expand, enjoying through their vernal hours
> The air of liberty, the light of truth;
> Much have ye suffered from Time's gnawing tooth:
> Not quite unthankful for that hoary claim
> Gardens and groves! your presence overpowers
> The soberness of reason; till in sooth
> Transformed and rushing on a bold exchange,
> I alight my own beloved Cam, to range
> Where silver Isis leads my stripling feet;
> Pace the long avenue or glide adown
> The stream-like windings of this glorious street
> An eager novice in a fluttering gown.

The peculiar characteristic and charm of Oxford consists in the thorough predominance which is maintained by the several memorials of the higher intellectual life over the ordinary elements of which a town is made up—the shop—the dwelling house—the office—the manufactory—in short the necessary means of human existence. When we walk in London along the principal throughfares, as for instance in the Strand, Regent Street and Oxford Street, it is not impossible to feel a dreary sensation that we are in a place where life is made up of the means of life, and where all symbols of the higher ends of existence (as for instance churches, museums, and the like) are as it were interpolated and are overpowered and swallowed up by the shopkeeping element all round. The long streets and squares of dwelling houses still more oppress the mind with the dull monotony of convenience. Many parts of the City of London, on the other hand, impart a sense of human power and energy, which is, for a time at least, inspiring. Pall Mall and Trafalgar Square and Westminster are filled with an air of the political dignity of England. If we substitute the palaces of learning for the palaces of legislation and political government—then Oxford is like Pall Mall and Westminster. It is like them in this that its public buildings even in actual area predominate over the private buildings in its principal streets; its architectural edifices exceed those structures which are raised merely with a view to use. And this is a great thing; architecture, or building with a view to beauty, gains indescribably by multiplication and by the exclusion of vulgar objects. There are persons who seem to deny the distinction between beauty and vulgarity, and who tell you that the useful is the beautiful, and that a factory chimney, black and begrimed, and vomiting forth clouds of smoke, must if rightly considered be pronounced beautiful, because it is so very useful. But after all this is a mere paradox, and one in which the Greeks, who were the best judges of beauty, never indulged. The Greeks always distinguished the necessary from the beautiful; both were good in their way, but the one as a mere means, and the other as an end. The roots of a flower are necessary to the existence of that flower, but they are ugly instead of beautiful. A potato is no rival to the beauty of the rose. And thus the higher developments of human life have their necessary roots in many things which are not in themselves delightful. In respect then to the impression which it produces on the mind it must be considered an advantage to Oxford that it is surrounded by an agricultural and not a manufacturing population. And that "the sweating sooty giant industry of the day here offers to the muses nothing but his previously finished produce, without forcing on the sense the thousand offensive consequences of its creation." Oxford then is most emphatically a city of palaces; its nineteen great Colleges, of which the largest contains a population of more than 400 persons; its five halls; its great libraries; museums; examination schools; observatory; theatre; Art Galleries and University Press; its many noble churches, and the "stream-like windings" of its glorious and dignified High Street; all being interspersed with deep foliage and gardens make up a whole from which every thing which is ignoble seems removed out of sight.

Hither the student comes to be shut out from the world, to devote 3 or 4 years of the morning of life—in that most vigorous and impressible period—to a training of the mind and body quite removed from practical considerations, undisturbed by thought of professional advancement or worldly success, to the study of the greatest literature of all times to poetry and philosophy, to manly and athletic exercises, to intercourse with the gallant and generous sons of English gentlemen, I don't wish to draw an ideal picture; I don't wish to deny that these precious opportunities are often abused, that these years are often wasted in idleness and folly. But I maintain that in favourable instances in the case of a youth with good sense and a love of literature—who goes to a good College—this Oxford education is the most Greek thing of modern times. It is Greek in its cultivation of the intellect and body for their own sake, quite independent of utilitarian objects. I can think of splendid men there—many friends of former days—splendid in strength and ability and all that makes youth attractive, whose success and distinction in after life has been an adequate consummation of their bright and happy University career. And I don't wonder at the saying of poor William Arnold, late Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, on behalf of one of his children, or of a friend of mine who was just going up to College, as he bid him good-bye, "Well, I am going out again to work in India, and you are going to have 3 years of the seventh heaven in the inner quadrangle of Balliol."

The distinguishing feature of Oxford for the last three or four centuries has been its collegiate system. But if we look back beyond this period we come to a time, and a very stirring time too, when Oxford had numerous students and was the true mother of English learning, but had no great buildings and no rich endowments, and only one or two colleges, as lodging-houses for scholars, just coming into existence.

Of course the story that King Alfred founded the University of Oxford is mere fable which has been long since exploded. The tradition is not even of very ancient origin, for none of the early chroniclers of King Alfred's deeds and none of our English historians for more than four centuries after the date of his reign makes any mention of it. The first authority for the fact that King Alfred established schools in Oxford appears to be Ranulph of Chester, who wrote about 1365, or five hundred years after Alfred; and the same thing is afterwards repeated in a spurious passage which has been interpolated into one of the copies of Asser's life of King Alfred.

There is in reality no record of the commencement of this famous University. It no doubt arose, like the University of Paris, out of certain local schools, which probably took refuge in Oxford as being a safe and quiet place in the centre of England, easily fortified on account of the nature of the surrounding country. From the time of Roger Bacon, the great logician, these schools there sprang up what has since been called the scholastic philosophy, and which is now regarded as the very type of useless pedantry, but which was a real dawn of the awakening intellect after the death-like slumber of the dark ages. To understand the charm which the scholastic philosophy possessed, we must figure to ourselves a time, when the vernacular languages of Europe were all utterly unformed, were barbarous dialects without any literature, when there were no books to read, and when the one thing in which the intellect could find play was those logical exercises. It seems to us absurd to go on endlessly discussing the difference between substance and accident, form and matter, first intention and second intention, and the like; and still more absurd to discuss, as some of the schoolmen are said to have done, whether the angels were bound by the laws of matter, and if not how many angels could stand on a pin's point. But in the intellectual barrenness around, the race of scholars, that is all the large class of persons training to be ecclesiastics, seized with avidity upon these exercises of the mind. The passion which was conceived for them was immense. Scholars flocked in numbers from one end of Europe to whatever attracted by the mere name of some doctor of philosophy. Thus arose the Universities. They were centres of scholastic philosophy. The studies organized themselves; what we now call degrees were originally licenses to teach; the master or doctor had the full license to teach, he bachelor had only a limited power. Even it must not be supposed that the word bachelor had anything to do with *bacca laureata* or the laurel-berry wreath Baccalarius, or bachelier, was a military term denoting a young soldier, not yet qualified to act as knight-banneret. The origin of the military term is undetermined, but it was probably a metaphor to denote a certain academical status.

Oxford was fully established as a recognized place of teaching before the middle of the 12th century. In 1149 we find a record that Vacarius, a Lombard by birth, was giving lectures there on the Roman law. From this time forth we hear much of Oxford, but from the multitude of students of heterogeneous origin and speaking different dialects congregated there from different parts of Europe. About the year 1229 there appears to have been a large migration of scholars from Paris to Oxford, who considerably swelled the numbers of the Oxonians. The discipline of the University was proportionably declined, and it was under a Rector, whose office afterwards merged into that of the Chancellor of the University. The first extant charter granting privileges to the chancellor is of the 28th Henry III., in the year 1244.

We know the number of students in those days to have been very large, but it is impossible to define it. In the year 1209, we are told that 3,000 scholars and masters seceded from the University. This was on account of an unfortunate circumstance. An Oxford student in practising archery, by accident killed a woman and fled from the place. The townspeople seized on his companions and took them before King John, who was then residing at Woodstock close at hand. The king who was in the midst of his conflict with the Pope and was full of spite against the ecclesiastics, ordered the innocent and unfortunate scholars to be hanged. This unjust act caused the Pope to put an interdict on the studies of Oxford and 3,000 persons left the place, though we are told that many remained behind. In the next century it was said that there were as many as 30,000 students attending the University. This seems an exaggeration, but it must be remembered that the University of those days embraced education from the lowest to the highest. Boys were commonly sent at 12 years old from the surrounding monasteries, and on the other hand men continued frequently to prosecute their studies in the place till they were 27 or 28 years old. Monastic establishments within the city itself enhanced the total number, and it is said to have been the case, that every great family of England sent at least one son to the University, attended by a numerous retinue. The attendants themselves were frequently enrolled as scholars. As is the case in India now, ranks were little separated in England then, and it probably seemed not unnatural that the domestic servants should join with their young masters in sitting at the lectures. Certain privileges were gained by belonging to the University, as the jurisdiction was different from that of the Town. And these circumstances taken altogether go far to explain the traditional numbers of Oxford students which might otherwise be set down as fabulous.

The results of these studies, considering the times, were not insignificant. It is recorded by one authority that from the beginning of the twelfth to the middle of the fourteenth century there were in England no less than two hundred authors, one hundred and forty of whom belonged to Oxford, and thirty to Cambridge, either as teachers or scholars, for a longer or shorter period. This statistic if it may be relied on shows that Oxford during the period above-mentioned was the intellectual centre and heart of England. It was also closely connected with the politics of the country. On the one hand Oxford was full of the cadets of great families; it was also frequently brought in contact with the Court, as the Kings came to Oxford, or into the neighbourhood. On the other hand the politics of those days were always full of ecclesiastical questions, on which the University doctors were naturally regarded as authorities. The street brawls in Oxford itself were often found to be forgerunners of larger contests which ran through the length and breadth of the land. Thus Antony Wood, the chronicler of University history, quotes an old monkish verse which says

> Chronica si penses, cum pugnant Oxonienses
> Post paucas menses, volat ira per Anglicenses.
> Thus the old story says
> From our Oxford frays
> After few months and days
> All England's in a blaze.

Oxford, in short, in those heroic times contained the bloom and flower of all classes in England, and was in intense political sympathy with the entire country. Being thus a representative body, Oxford was by no means one within itself. It was divided into nations, as they were called, just as the University of Paris had been, and as some of the Scotch Universities are divided, for the purpose of certain elections, up to the present day. At Oxford there were two nations, the northern men and the southern men; and this was a most real distinction, as the people from the north and the south of England probably belonged to different races and probably did not understand each others dialect, Latin of course being the medium of scholastic intercourse between them. The northern men were composed of German and Scandinavian races, while the southern men were of Norman blood and leavened with Romanic ideas. These two nations had a certain organisation of their own within the University. Each nation elected its own Proctor; and the two Proctors who are still annually appointed to keep order in the University are a relic of the custom.

The rival nations represented a real rivalry which lasted for centuries throughout Europe. This was the rivalry between what has been called Latin Christianity, on the one hand, and the German or modern spirit on the other hand. Luther's reformation was a crisis of the conflict which ended in a secession of half the countries of western Europe from the dominion of the Latin Church. In Oxford, Wycliffe, who was a north countryman, anticipated the reformation of Luther. Not only reaction against the dogmas of Latin Christianity, but also an impulse to develope the vernacular dialects of modern Europe was a part of the German or northern movement, and in this Wycliffe was conspicuous. Another characteristic of the northernmen was an attachment to positive science and enquiry in preference to that dogmatic teaching derived from the past which belongs to Latin christianity. Lastly, as might have been expected, the northernmen in after days sided with the Puritans, as the Southfernmen did with the High Church party.

It is easy to see, on looking back, that each of these two factions represented an element which was itself desirable in the University. The Southernmen represented the principle that University teaching should be based on classical models, that it should start from the past and place before its students that which it considers perfect. The northernmen represented the equally important principle that a University should look to the new as well as to the old, that it should invent and discover as well as teach and impart. Unfortunately, one faction obtained a too complete ascendancy in Oxford; the revival of classical learning gave the Southernmen a new instrument. The University even after the Reformation was moulded according to the old Latin and Scholastic type. The northernmen appear to have withdrawn from Oxford. And after a time at the end of the 16th century the University of Edinburgh was founded, which in accordance with the German spirit has always been weak in teaching and strong in positive science and discovery.

It has been sarcastically said in the present day that Oxford men have an odour of Plato and rose-water hanging about them, but in the middle ages they were made of rougher materials. Numerous are the accounts of the fights and riots that took place, some between the students themselves and others between the town and the gown populations. It is amusing to read that in these rows they frequently used the watch words of philosophical parties, and cried "Nominalists to the rescue" or "Realists to the rescue." One can imagine the satisfaction with which a conservative and orthodox Realist would inflict a broken head upon a revolutionary Nominalist.

The town and gown fights proceeded from the jealousy between a rising municipality and a rising University corporation. From time to time great conflict took place in 1355 and is thus related by Huber, the German writer on English Universities: "a quarrel arose on St. Scholastica's day (Feby. 10th) 1335 between certain scholars and the host of a tavern. The scholars thought the wine bad; and as the host only answered by hard words, they broke in pieces almost his head. The tavern keeper called for help. Speedily the Town alarm-bell was rung from St. Martin's church: armed citizens assembled, and fell upon the scholars who were walking unarmed and unsuspecting in the streets. The Chancellor in vain, and at the hazard of his life, exerted himself as a man to keep the peace: at last he ordered the bell of St. Mary's to sound an alarm, and call the scholars to arms. Though inferior in numbers the scholars by great exertion succeeded in seizing the gates, to prevent the entrance of the country people:—a measure of traditionary tactics. But by next day towards evening, about two thousand armed countrymen burnt down the western gate, and forced their way in headed by a black banner, with a wild cry of *murder* and *plunder*. The scholars, borne down by the torrent, fled into the open country into the churches or into their private rooms. But the savage mob, that might and main wielded their axes, left not a single College and Halls and hunted out the inmates. Those who could not escape were slain, wounded, thrown into the sewers, or dragged to prison. No holy place was respected. Monks were seized and maltreated at the foot of the cross. In short forty scholars or masters are recorded by name, having been killed, or so severely wounded as without a doubt, are but a fraction of those who suffered." This serious affair caused King Edward III. to legislate in a stringent way, establishing and confirming the independent authority of the University. After a time the University began to grow wealthy and was respected by the Townspeople in consequence. And by the establishment of Colleges caused better discipline to be preserved among the scholars. Altogether peace and harmony between Town and gown supervened. And the only vestige of the old state of things which now remains is the time-honoured custom which consecrates the night of the 5th of November to pugilistic encounters in the streets of Oxford.

We have seen that the University in the 12th and two following centuries dependend solely on the love of learning, for the large numbers of scholars by which it was attended. The bulk of these scholars were poor, and many of them were supported in their studies by the bounty of pious patrons. They lived some in Halls or Hostelries established each under the direction of a Master of Arts, or else they were quartered in independent lodgings in the town. Chaucer has given us two most graphic pictures of the Oxford students of those days; one is a sad impostor; he is described as obtaining lodgings in the house of a carpenter, practising astrology, and singing to the psaltry. The other is a true devoted student, meagre, silent and abstracted, who is described as riding along with the Canterbury pilgrims as shy and quiet as a maid, until he is called upon for a story, when he repeats the tale of *Patient Grisell*, which he declares himself to have heard at Padua, from Fraunces Petrark, the laureate poet. Chaucer then did not consider it unnatural to describe his poor Oxford student as a travelled man, acquainted with Italian literature. He thus pourtrays him:—

> A clerk there was of Oxenford also
> That unto logik hadde long y go:
> As lene was his hors as is a rake
> And he was not right fat, I undertake;
> But looked holwe and therto sobrely.
> Ful threadbare was his overest courtepye.
> For he had gotten him no benefice,
> He was not worldly to no office.
> For, him was lever have at his beddes hed
> Twenty bookes clothed in blake or red
> Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
> Than robes riche or fithel or gay sautrie.
> But albe that he was a philosophre
> Yet hadde he but litel of gold in coffre;
> But all that he might of his frends hente,
> On bookes and on learning he it spente;
> And besily gan for the soules praie
> Of hem that gave him wherewith to scholaie.
> Of study took he most care and hede,
> Not oo word spake he more than was nede:
> And that was said in forme and reverence,
> And short and quicke and full of high sentence,
> Souning in moral virtue was his speche
> And gladly wold he lerne and gladly teche.

In this almost living figure from the middle ages, we can trace, I think, some vestiges of resemblance to the Brahmin student of the present day, who oppressed with poverty, but filled with a hereditary zeal for learning, pursues with unabated perseverance the uphill course of his studies. But we may safely say that no such personage is to be found now-a-days in Oxford, —so great a change has come over the spirit of the place. Instead of a vast gathering of poor students living in irregular fashion, and zealously attending the lectures of their choice, we find now a limited number, all young men of good rank, quartered within decorous College walls, and receiving such teaching as their respective Colleges are able or willing to provide for them. The idea of discipline and organized education has evidently succeeded that of the freedom of learning. I say the *idea* of discipline, for it is by no means universally the case that this idea has been, or is, successfully realized. It has always hitherto been possible for a student in a bad College at Oxford to retain as uncultivated a mind and to lead as loose a life, as he could have done in almost any place in the world. But the *idea* of the College is to provide discipline, protection, and assistance for the youth during the period of his higher instruction. The Collegiate system, like everything else in Oxford, came in gradually. The first College in Oxford was Merton, founded by Walter of Merton for the maintenance of poor scholars, and originally established at Malden in Surrey, but afterwards in the year 1274 transferred to Oxford. Before the close of the 14th century two more colleges came into existence, University College by the bounty of the Bishop of Durham, and Balliol College through the liberality of Devorguilla the widow of John Balliol of Barnard's Castle, in Yorkshire. For this lady's pious munificence it was my duty for several years to thank God in a Latin grace, which alternately with other members of the foundation I had to pronounce after dinner in the College hall. And I may truly say that to this moment there is no event of English history for which I feel more grateful.

The statutes made by Walter de Merton for the regulation of his College, were carefully drawn up and were afterwards made the model on which several other Collegiate statutes were framed. Amongst these rules there was one which enjoined very strictly that the scholars should always speak Latin. It is expressly laid down that they must speak nothing but Latin even in their bed chambers. This fact may console those who regret that the Indian Universities do not teach by means of the Indian vernacular dialects. While English was an unformed language there was no thought of teaching Englishmen by means of English. English students formed their minds by the use of Latin, and then gradually the English language grew up into strength and form; and Wycliffe, who was himself an Oxford man and a learned scholastic, broke out into vernacular teaching and writing.

At the time when the old statutes were drawn up, the Fellows on the foundation were boys and they were to be instructed by the Master, Warden, or Provost. But the course of events has changed all this. The Fellows are now graduates, who have passed the higher University examinations and are no longer in *statu pupillari*, but are fully qualified to enjoy, in a mixture of continental travel with dilettante employments, the comfortable sinecure which has been provided for them. The Head of the College is far too great a gun to think of teaching any body or any thing. Under these circumstances, I have heard it actually maintained in argument that teaching is not necessarily one of the functions of a College. The arguers used to say "there is nothing in the statutes about any body except the Fellows, being taught, and of course it is out of the question now to think of teaching the Fellows." The conclusion of this reasoning was meant to be that no one had a right to criticize the way in which a College taught its Undergraduates, or Commoners, for such persons were a mere addition to the College not contemplated in the original statutes, but admitted on sufferance and condescension. The authors of this beautiful sophism appear to have forgotten that if the education of Undergraduates besides those on the foundation, was not contemplated by the original founders of Colleges, it was certainly held in view by those renovators and benefactors of a later date, to whom academic architecture is due. The fine Tudor fabrics of the 15th and 16th centuries which have made Oxford beautiful, were certainly meant to contain more than the limited number of Fellows or scholars on the foundation. But this is no unfair instance of the mode of reasoning which used to be adopted by many of the sticklers for the inviolability of College statutes. They held by what suited their interests and ignored the rest. As for talking in Latin, and the like, they treated it as a thing of the past, but when the adoption of any modern improvement was suggested, they held out with the utmost horror and talked of the binding character of the statutes and of the intentions of the pious Founder. The Colleges were fortified by law in their corporate privileges and were absolutely independent of ordinary external authority. The majority of them senselessly resisted innovation, and held their own torpid course, until their misfits had long been the public jest. The colleges had monopolized the University of Oxford and therefore a main part of the higher national education of England. It was evidently time for the nation itself to interfere, and by an act of Parliament in 1854 the University constitution was remodelled, and a commission was appointed to introduce such reforms as might seem necessary into the statutes and regulations of the separate Colleges. It has been said that "at every shaft which strikes the University, men's eyes instinctively turn northward for the bowman who shot it." In 1854 the marksman who fired so effective a shot into the old rookery of Oxford was Lord John Russell, himself a scholar of the Edinburgh University.

I have hitherto only mentioned the foundation of three of the Colleges. About ten more were founded before the period of the Reformation. And this great change seriously affected Oxford from the fact that none of events by which the University was turned into a mere monopoly of the Colleges.

In the first place the Reformation by closing the monastic establishments diminished the numbers of the University students. The monasteries had been great feeders of the University from the boys they trained. But it is not from this that came in for some of the pickings of the plunder of religious houses. Then the Halls and Hostelries in the town being emptied, their sites were bought up by the Colleges at an easy rate. Then, when the University was gradually being absorbed into the Collegiate foundations, there came the finishing stroke of all, Puritanism putting an end to the existence of any independent body of students outside of the several Colleges. This Legislative Act consisted in the passing of the so-called Caroline statutes, framed by Laud, who was Chancellor of the University from the year 1630, and who paid the minutest attention to its discipline. These statutes made residence necessary for every student to be a member of some existing College, and during his Undergraduate career to reside within its walls. Every graduate of the University was to lose his privilege of voting on University matters unless he still kept his name enrolled on the books of some College, and this of course kept up the participation of the separate Collegiate interests. The Government was by the same statutes placed entirely in the hands of the Heads of Colleges. Every measure was made to depend on their initiative; the Senate of the University if they wished to discuss any measure brought before them were compelled to speak Latin. And this Latin was found considerably to damp the debating ardour of even the most active spirits. Above all the Senate were not allowed to propose any amendment or change in the measures of the Governing Board. They were to say "placet" or "non-placet," and there was an end of the matter. The express object of these Caroline statutes had been to ensure conservatism, to prevent the University from moving and from adopting itself in any degree to the spirit of the times,—no constitution better adapted for the purpose could have been framed. This constitution confined the initiative to a body of venerable rulers and examinations, who had left the life and who lived in dignified seclusion in a country town far remote from collision with the working and thinking part of mankind. To this conclave of the Heads of Houses might well have been applied the poet's description of the Epicurean gods, if for the word "nectar" we might only substitute portwine.

> For they lie beside their nectar, and the bolts are hurled
> Far beneath them in the valleys, and the clouds are lightly curled
> Round their golden houses girdled with the gleaming world.

The development of the Collegiate system in Oxford was naturally accompanied by a virtual suppression of all the so-called Faculties in the University, except that of Arts. Law and Medicine, Law found Theology equally fell into abeyance. Oxford was now turned into a place of discipline and teaching and was no longer a school of enquiry. In earlier times the case had been very different. Oxford was for a long time distinguished by its cultivation of positive science and by being in advance of the age. I need but here mention that well-known name of Roger Bacon and Wycliffe—the first, that wonderful Franciscan friar who anticipated the modern discoveries in optics; the second the intrepid anticipator of the Reformation. The results arrived at by both of these great minds were at the time forcibly suppressed by ecclesiastical authority. But it is a curious fact that Oxford to have produced them. After the date of the Caroline statutes there was no room for enquiry in Oxford. Medicine was under peculiar disadvantages there, as the small population of the place could not supply a hospital of sufficient size to furnish experience in the advance of science. Even Theology was far from being suited to the genius of the place. And law finding no encouragement among colleges confined to the teaching of arts, migrated bodily to the Inns of Court. In short the colleges by compelling the students to attend lectures within their own walls, hurled the professorial system. All rivalry and competition in intellectual matters died out, and Oxford became a nonentity as far as science is concerned. Even setting physical science out of the question, still Oxford might have been expected to do some thing for the science of law. That she has done nothing towards unfolding the higher principles of Jurisprudence is a great reproach to her. And it is one cause why law in England still rests on so empiric and unscientific a basis. Enquiry having disappeared at Oxford, even learning dwindled away among those rich and splendid academical retreats. Every great man almost who was reared at Oxford during the last century has expressed his contempt for the intellectual torpor of the place. Every body knows Gibbon's account of his College career. He said "to the University of Oxford I acknowledge no obligation; and she will as cheerfully renounce me for a son as I disclaim her for a mother. I spent fourteen months at Magdalen College; they proved the fourteen months the most idle and unprofitable of my whole life." And others wards he highly congratulated himself on having escaped from "the portwine and prejudice of the monks of Magdalen." Bentham who went to Queen's College, was almost equally cynical in his account of Oxford. The most curious thing is that the Colleges with all their pretence at discipline and training, seem in the last century to have left the students to learn or not, very much as they liked. The University did not interfere in the matter and was ready to confer a degree upon any one whom one of the Colleges might recommend. Thus we have the following curious story of Lord Eldon's examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. "The approach of the time when John Scott was to be examined for his Bachelor's degree caused him no trepidation. A form of examination was gone through—but the term 'double-first' had not yet been heard of on the banks of the Isis, and *plucking* was unknown. The following is the account in his own words, of the trial he went through to test his proficiency:—"I was examined in Hebrew and history. 'What is the Hebrew for the place of a skull?' I replied 'Golgotha.' 'Who founded University College?' I replied 'that King Alfred founded it.' 'Very well, Sir,' said the examiner, 'you are competent for your degree." Accordingly on the 20th of February, 1770, it was conferred upon him."

All this seems very absurd, and of course it was all changed at the reform which took place in 1804, when regular University examinations for degrees in arts were instituted, with honour examinations both in classics and mathematics. The great Sir Robert Peel was one of the first to pass a double-first examination, and since that time a distinguished list of the statesmen of England have been among those who have taken honours. The 18th century was a very dead time in England generally, and Oxford which has always more or less represented the nation, shared in the universal depression. But I am far from conceding that Oxford, even in the 18th century, was destitute of results. Perhaps the most striking result was one which might have been little expected from the place. I mean the great Methodist movement, which was originated by the Wesleys at Lincoln College, as a reaction against the irreligious spirit around them. This movement, like Puseyism in later days, was one-sided. But it had a deep and wide spread influence and caused a revival of religious feeling throughout England and America. The Wesleys, it may be said, were Oxonians, not of Oxford. They protested against the place and were not produced by it. However this may be, even the easy-going college system, in which respectable young men lived together and formed each other's characters, and acquired refinement by reading the Greek and Latin classics, did something for the country. Oxford did not produce great jurists, nor physical philosophers, or even men of critical learning, but she is allowed to have produced gentlemen. And this after all is no mean praise. I must be recollected that the army in the last century, was by no means that school for manners and for high honour which it has long since been. And on the other hand we must remember that the great Universities of England have always been connected immediately with those classes which, besides the army, have had most to do with fixing the standard of social behaviour and the tone of social feeling, namely the schoolmasters who formed the minds of youth, the clergy who diffused a leaven of their personal character in every parish of the kingdom, and the upper classes themselves who can leave the necessities of professional life. The character of the English gentleman is one of the highest products of humanity, and if Oxford, consciously or unconsciously, has had anything to do with forming this, she has not, even in her worst periods, existed in vain.

The introduction of examinations at the beginning of this century, put a new life into the place which has doubtless had important national results. Every Sunday in Oxford it is the custom to pray for the welfare of the Colleges, in order "that there may be a due supply of persons qualified to serve God in church and state." To show that Oxford has done her part in supplying the principal places of ecclesiastical and civil authority, we may take the following imperfect list of Oxford men, belonging to the present generation, almost all of whom were distinguished by high academical henours.

Both the present Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

Both the late Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh.

The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishops of Carlisle, Chichester, Hereford, Norwich, St. Asaph, and Salisbury.

Among Scotch Bishops—the Bishops of Morey and Ross, Brechin, and St. Andrews.

Among Indian Bishops, the Bishop of Bombay.

Among Colonial Bishops, the Bishops of Adelaide, Barbadoes, Brisbane, Cape Town, Christchurch (in New Zealand), Colombo, Fredericktown, Jamaica, Kingston, Labuan, Lewis, Mauritius, Montreal, Nelson, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Rupert's Land, Tasmania, Victoria.

Among statesmen Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Cardwell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Wodehouse, Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. Adderley, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Henley (the speaker), Lord Dufferin, Lord Ebury, Sir George Grey, Lord Harrowby, Sir William Hayter, Sir Edmund Head, Lord Ilchester, Dr. Lushington, Lord Lyveden, Sir Alexander Malet, Lord Malmsbury, Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Pakington, the Duke of Richmond, Sir Frederick Rogers, Lord of Rosse, Sir George Seymour, Mr. Danby Seymour, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Stanhope, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Elcho, Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, Sir John Bowen.

Among Indian Statesmen, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Lord Elgin.

Among Legal authorities—Lord Westbury, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Sir William Wightman, Sir John Awdry, and Sir Joseph Arnould. There can be no doubt from this list that Oxford produces *men*; not men of specialities, not learned men, but men of general cultivation, with a great deal of "humanity" in them, capable of doing well in various positions. And this is a great merit; the weakness of the place is that it does not produce special learning, and that this fearing of *men* is done at too great cost, that money is wasted in the process. Oxford education does not tend to give special learning, in the way that German education does. It leaves the mind rather as an instrument to be sharpened, than as a store house to be filled up. I remember a Fellow of Oriel College once going to visit the great Scandinavian museum in Copenhagen. The accomplished curator of the museum, who was himself a man of high order, said in a complimentary way that he was happy to show the collections to a man of learning from Oxford. The Oxford man on hearing this felt ashamed, for he was conscious of having received a good education, but at the same time of having no pretensions to being a learned man. No man could be distinguished at a German University, without being learned. At Oxford a man may be remarkably ignorant of all facts except those of a small portion of ancient history, and yet he may be the most distinguished in the University. But to be so will imply that he has acquired a scholarlike taste and accuracy in language, and a certain analytical power of dealing with logical and philosophical points, which after all frequently does a man "Yeoman's service" in after life. The idea of cultivation or education, stands on a much higher level in England than that of learning. In this country one hears the natives talk of "Vidya" or learning as being a qualification for public offices. In England we have no notion of the kind. We require education and ability, but not learning. On the continent they value learning for public men, in England cultivation. I am sincere, I am afraid neither the one nor the other. If any one were to ask me what is the use of our studying Latin and Greek, I should be inclined to say, in order that we may avoid the worst faults of the Americans.

But in a University it is a great weakness not to have literary and scientific results to show in proportion to the endowments. A recent writer on the subject has said that Oxford the "richest University in the world, far richer in income than all the Universities of continental Europe, from St. Petersburg to Cadiz, is far behind, in its literary labours some of the smallest and most modern establishments. Poor in books, poor in printing, or dukedom." I have almost completely accounted for this, by showing how the Colleges swamped the Professoriate, on which literary results must depend. As I mentioned, a reform was introduced into the constitution of Oxford ten years ago, but it is hardly time yet to judge of the results. One thing is evident —that Oxford, if it is to retain its hold on the nation, must be less exclusively clerical, and it must move more with the times. The rewards and inducements which it holds out to students are so splendid, that one would think only a wiser administration of them is required, to produce a far larger crop of results. Of late Oxford has seemed to go rather than gain popularity with the nation.

The average of matriculations in the 5 years from

1840 to 1844	was	490
1844 to 1849	"	422
1850 to 1854	"	396
1855 to 1859	"	385

During this same period the national wealth was immensely increased, and the number of persons coming to the University ought to have increased also. But I believe that the age fixed for the student's joining and leaving the University is fixed far too late. The entrance now generally takes place at 18 years of age and more, and the degree is taken at the age of 22. This appears to have been settled with a view to the ordination examination of clergymen; at which no one is allowed to present himself before he is 23 years old. This rule may be very proper for clergymen, but in the hurry of the world it cannot be expected that large numbers of the nation will devote as much as 22 years of their life to merely liberal, as distinct from professional, education. Were the period of University study made earlier, and were there greater liberty for attending the University independently of the Colleges, and of profiting by Professoriate lectures, I think that the numbers of students would rapidly start up again. At present if we compare the numbers of Undergraduates with the University and College endowments, the expense per head of their education seems immense.

There are more than 500 fellowships attached to the different Oxford Colleges; these with the stipends of the Heads of Colleges are altogether of the annual value of £140,000.

There are about 400 scholarships, amounting to about £80,000 per annum. Thus the stipendiary endowments of the teachers and governing body and pupils in the colleges alone amounts to £220,000 a year

CAMP FOLLOWERS.—The native cooks, washermen, grooms, tent-pitches, and the hundred other natives who follow the soldier whenever he goes into camp—each individual native taking with him his wife and children, and often his father, mother, uncles, and brother, —exceed all belief, they seem to be more numerous than the sands of the sea. Nor is the evil of this immense following confined to the camp-followers themselves for these, in their turn, must have their followers. In addition to the commissariat that feeds the troops, each corps must have a large bazaar establishment to feed its followers. The extent and ramifications of these hangers-on may be in some degree conceived when I mention that during one of our campaigns in Affghanistan, although the followers were reduced to the lowest possible numbers, there were European regiments that counted no less than seven native camp-followers to every effective English soldier. Many old Indians will say that our men could not disperse with these native servants, and that if they attempted themselves to do the menial work of the barracks their health would suffer. Now, I am an old Indian and have seen service in the Punjab, in Affghanistan and in other countries; and I altogether deny that our English soldiers would suffer, even if deprived of all their native servants to-morrow. Surely our men are not more helpless than Frenchmen! And I have seen a brigade of the latter take the field for months in the burning plains towards the frontier of Morocco—a far hotter climate, with far fewer resources than any I have marched through in India from Peshawur to Calcutta—not having with them more camp followers than they would have in Europe. The average number of non-combatants with a French column in the field of Algeria is less than 1 per cent. of the soldiers present, and these are nearly all suttlers or shopkeepers, who are allowed to follow the troops and sell odds and ends of comfort to the men. In our Anglo-Indian camps, the number of camp-followers is something like 700 or 800 —I have known it as high as 1,100 per cent. more than the fighting men! In other words, where the French in Algeria take one camp follower in the field, we take from 700 to 1,100!—Dickens's *All the Year Round.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Wilson, Assistant Surgeon W. J., 28th Regiment, to join, from Khandalla.
Williams, Captain R. H., 1st Grenadiers, to join, from Ahmedabad.
Birdwood, Lieutenant G. F., Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhewndy and Tanna.
Annesley, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhewndy and Tanna:
Gillmor, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wodehouse, Lieutenant C., Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Surat.

JANUARY 17.

Ogilvy, Surgeon, Medical Staff, en route to England, by order, from Oodepore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Hay, Lieutenant C., 2nd Scinde Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Ward, Surgeon Major P. W., Her Majesty's 109th Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Gleig, Lieutenant C. F., 106th L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Gilbert, Assistant Surgeon J., 7th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Lewis, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.
Adey, Captain G., Madras Staff Corps and Hyderabad Contingent, on sick certificate, to Mauritius.
Davis, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Annesley, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Panwell.

JANUARY 17.

Black, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, N. I., to join, to Mhow.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 15th January 1864.

Major W. C. Parr, Staff Corps, returned to duty.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	FROM.
16	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat Jan. 15.
17	Manchester (s)	Woodcock	Surat Jan. 16.
	Lootfia	Nacoda	Bussorah Dec. 27.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
16	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Porebunder.
	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Fiery Cross	Blaney	Calcutta.
	Calabar	Thompson	Calcutta.
	Khimjee Doolowjee	Sail	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Lucas; Lieutenant and Mrs. Wodehouse; Mr. Ogilvy; 104 adults; 7 children; 3 infants; and 3 servants.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Hoosein Bhe Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's family; and 64 Natives as deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Carnac*, to Surat.—Mr. Bailey; 159 and Natives.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.
Steamer *Sea Heerjee*, for Cochin, Colombo and
Ship *Johnston Castle*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
To Ditto (Seed)	£2	5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. nominal.
To Ditto (Seed)	£3 10s.	0d. nominal.
To China		} No offers.
To Bussorah		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

TRANSACTIONS during the past week have been quite nominal, and rates in some instances are 5s. per ton lower; and with the limited amount of Cotton now offering for shipment, there appears every probability that rates will go much lower. The amount of tonnage on the berth for Liverpool is much in excess of the requirements of the trade; but as consignees have made large forward engagements, we have yet to see the effect upon the market when these orders are relet. Meantime native speculators are busy reletting tonnage, and in this way a very large business has been done, which to some extent accounts for the falling off in the demand for direct orders from consignees.

For Liverpool.—The firmness noticed in our last has slackened, and transactions have been quite nominal; occasioned by the general feeling of uncertainty which overhangs the Cotton Market at home. For going ships £4 has with difficulty been obtainable; and in one instance we hear £5 was accepted by a vessel nearly ready for sea; while for vessels not ready to load, the demand for the moment has ceased. The *Tabalia*, 493 tons, however, engaged part cargo Cotton at £3 17s. 6d. in the early part of the week. Seeds are very scarce, and we quote £2 as the highest current rates.

For London.—We have nothing to report, neither is there any demand for tonnage. The large engagements of seeds made last month turn out to have been purely speculative, and loading ships have the greatest difficulty in obtaining seeds under their shipping names.

Government have taken up the *Gosforth*, 832 tons, *Star of India*, 1,094 tons, and *Walmer Castle*, 1,150 tons, for the conveyance of troops to London.

For Hoorre.—The *Adam*, 350 tons, has nearly completed her loading; but the *City of Carlisle*, 832 tons, is loading very slowly. The *Ciel*, 1,094 tons, has engaged a full cargo at francs 115, and is under immediate dispatch.

Freights.—Cotton freights are rather weaker, and for future shipment there is not much enquiry. Seeds are offering in small quantities only, and rates of previous orders are reported at very low rates.—*Saturday Review, Jan.* 16.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 15TH JANUARY 1864.

London.

Windsor Castle—667 pieces E. tents, 37-1-8 lbs., Callabhoy Surputjee; 98 cases gum arabic, 282-2-23 lbs., Hassum Moosa; 60 chests olibanum, 1874 cwt., Mooljee Jewraj; 666 pieces E. tents, 23-3-8 lbs., Ravagur Coovergur; 152 cases olibanum, 352 cwt., Rana Raysee.

Queen of the North.—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Nasserwanjee Cawasjee.

Liverpool.

Eliza—105 bales hemp, 315 cwt., Conjee Premjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Yuseenjee Lalljee.

Khanjee Odoojee—1 half bale cotton, 1¼ cwt., Gocouldass Hirjee.

Timber—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Queen of Beauty—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cursundass Lickmidass.

Golden Dream—200 bales hemp, 700 cwt., Conjee Premjee; 150 packages hemp, 111½ cwt., Dyall Virjee.

Royal Alfred—30 bales cotton, 97½ cwt., Jeatha Megjee.

Jumna—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Ibrahimy—35 bales cotton, 122¼ cwt., Ramjee Cumaa.

Latona—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Vussonjee Goculdass.

Gorilla—83 bales wool, 249 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Queen of Australia—130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Bharmull Furbut and Co.

Slieve Donard—500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.

Sarah M.—Loose coir yarn; 25 cwt., Ramjee Girdhur.

Assaye—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Nensy Canumsy; loose coiryarn, 125 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy and Co.

Queen of the Seas—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Davidass Sewram; 300 Bags linseed, 450 cwt., Velljee Narronjee.

City of Delhi—225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund.

Preston—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Pudoomy Virjee and Co.

Ratlagore—205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Elizabeth Fry—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 101 bales wool, 303 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Nensee Damjee.

Ellen Bates—325 bales cotton, 1137½ cwt., Gaddum & Co.

Hoorre.

Alaya—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Wootumchund Manockchund and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced cading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Coleroon, Duncan,—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight,—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
428 Malvern, Carkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
306 Queen of the North,—A. H. Anschke & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—Huseke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 23)
1094 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1054 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R., Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jany 6)
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1478 Cimber Burton,
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. Jany 3.
766 Coromandel, Smith—Sons, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
798 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. Kings & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—R. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1449 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co. c. l. Nov. 26)
983 Eliza Beneke, Jackson—Souzr, Pinto & Co. (c.l. Dec. 15)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wesyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
550 Glenmessen, Bacot—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1299 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1451 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
686 Idana, Sandberg—Hormusjee & Co. (c.l. Dec. 28)
1198 James Smith, Feivouz—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Nov. 12)
1369 Jumna, Christie—C. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Dec. 18)
984 Khimjee Odewjee M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.
1016 Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
461 Lota—Culliandass Nusserwanjee.
612 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Lathan & Co. (c.l. Decr. 31)
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.
867 Mogul, Henson—Stocker, Prieger & Co (c. l. Janry 3)
1188 Neptune's Car. Kirby—Macnee & Co.
635 Nile, Raseton—Robinson & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
540 Peter Dickson, Fahlmon. (c. l. Dec. 17)
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawreece & Co. (c.l. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scouell & Co.
727 Radangore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Hatley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawreuce & Co. (c. Dec. 17)
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
981 Sambhia, Nalson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1010 Sarah, M. Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.
170 Stalwart Crawford—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C. Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 23)
1460 Tallie Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Selden-Doidie—Finlay Clark & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geral—Lidrom & Co.

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Rabese Rouen.

FOR LE HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Ciol, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK OR CALAIS.

581 Ravenscraig, Inglis. (c. l. Dec. 18)

FOR MOULMEIN.

678 Highland Light, Powell—Wallace & Co.
491 Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.

FOR BUSHIRE.

1036 Marian Moor Munce Lawrence & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Tilly, (s) Taunton—S. N. & Co.
455 Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Louisa, Rapson.

NOT FIXED.

650 Alley, Ayles.
Ararat Morcan.
485 Ann Reddin, Morrison.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
781 Attet Ramon. Jones.
804 Berenice (s), Burns.
877 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
590 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co. Calcutta.
973 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. Colonel Burney, David. Coringa (s), Coombe—S. N. & Co. Emma Jane, Jordain—Forbes & Co.
207 Hallow, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
575 Sir Edward Perry, Nacoda. France, Winscow.
633 Fajee Allum, Stafford.
967 Falklagd, Muir—Forbes & Co.
488 Futel Kurrim, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Caim Cader.
201 Futte Mebarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund 'Manekchund.
695 Futtay Allum.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Michael—H. Josub Noor Mahomed.
820 Futtal Allum, West—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.
241 Futtay Rozac, Hodges.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
457 Good Success, McGregor.
1196 Inconsant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.
581 Indian, Roberts.
456 Japan, Looscmore.
411 Lady Amherst, Harrison.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan. Mahomedy, Nacoda. Maharaj (s), Kidder—S. N. & Co. Nasrw, Nacoda.
891 Prince of Wales, Winker—Grey & Co. Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
501 Pomona, Rider—Cohen & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan. Rahmamee, Nacoda. Shah Allum, Ricker—W. Nicol & Co. Satellite.
Savern.
200 Soonhong, Kerr. Shaw Allum, Tullock. Saporji Herji, Baker. Shah Jehan, McIntosh—H. M. Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, Logan.—S. Bates & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Holden.
777 W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Jeddo, Gribble.
1350 Poitiers. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

864 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 7, *Colbert*, Bommelaer, from Cadiz 4th Sept.; *Madeleine*, Roturier, from Bordeaux 15th Sept.; *Southern Cross*, Milman, from Hong-Kong 22nd Nov., touched at Singapore 5th Dec.; *Ticonderoga*, Stonghson, from Cadiz 28th Sept.; *Liver*, *Koorea Moorza*, *Jason*, *Reigate*, *War Spirit*, *Feltwood*, and Barque *Sea Bird*, (particulars not received.)

Do. *S. Ophir*, Miles, from Mauritius 19th Nov.; *Reigate*, Deas, from Mauritius 24th Nov.; *Athletae*, Potter, from London 27th Aug.; *Scindia*, Carr, from Sunderland 3rd Sept.; *Countess Russell*, *Jessie Coffin*, *Crusader*, and *Petang*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 11, Ship *Scindian*, Captain Rae, from Mauritius, 8th December.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	102¾
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	100	.....	4 prem.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	45 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	75 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	77 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	172 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	45 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Mattea Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	15 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	5,967	575 do.	Rs. 12,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	[share. Rs. 24,500 } pm
Do. B. ,,	5,000	....r	[per share } pm
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	£30.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spining & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	500 discount.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 25 p. pm. sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
,, Loans 1835-36	} 92
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 206 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 10½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 1 d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand 2s. 0¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 07/16d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 01/16d. do.
,, On Demand..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The number of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same purpose, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £50 2s 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland Do. ... } Demand .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokahama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Do. 3 months... ..... 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th January 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Bangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, Limited, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondees, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમબાઈ તરેડીગ એનડ બેકીગ આસોશિયશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills. Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand..... 2s. 0d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-63 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.... 2-57 ,, ,,
On Demand..... 2-52 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when no notice less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER,